

# THE SUBURBAN CITIZEN

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## NEWS IN BRIEF.

The wife of Samuel D. Miller, son of former United States Attorney General Miller, kidnapped her seven-year-old son, who, with his father, was living at the home of his grandfather in Indianapolis. The couple have been living apart, but are not divorced.

The fifth annual convention of the National Commercial Teachers' Federation was opened in Detroit. W. C. Stevenson, of Fort Deposit, Md., president of the federation, made an address on the progress of commercial education.

Mr. Bryan, in a speech at a Jefferson banquet in Lincoln, Neb., said that whether he would ever be a candidate for office again was a question which must be determined by events.

Charles H. Cramp says he received a cablegram announcing the signing of the contract with the Turkish Minister of Marine for the construction of a cruiser.

Deputy John Usher and Charles Bowline, a saloonkeeper, were killed and Birch Hillen wounded, in Mayfield Ky., as the result of an effort to arrest Hiller.

Physiologists of the University of Chicago announced as the result of experiments made upon turtles that salt causes the heart to beat.

Handsome Elk, a dangerous Indian, of South Dakota, beat his squaw nearly to death and scalped another Indian woman.

Colonel Asa Bird Gardiner surrendered his office as district attorney of New York to Eugene A. Philbin under protest.

Prof. D. W. Watson, dean of Kentucky Wesleyan College, resigned on account of his opposition to football playing.

Mr. Cleveland wrote a letter to the Atlanta Journal stating that he did not vote for McKinley at the recent election.

Rev. Dr. Thomas Murphy, an eminent Presbyterian clergyman and ecclesiastical writer, died in Philadelphia.

Frank Corcoran, while skating on Louck's Dam, near York, Pa., broke through the ice and was drowned.

The strike of the miners at the Enterprise colliery, in Shamokin, was settled.

The new Rocky Mountain smelter started up at Florence, near Pueblo, Col.

Mr. Bryan, in a greeting to political friends in Kansas, says, "The principles of Democracy still live, and the policies for which the fusion forces fought will yet be vindicated."

There is growing doubt as to Mr. Adick's ability to capture one of the Delaware senatorships, to be filled when the legislature of that State meets in January.

The pony supposed to have been ridden by one of young Cudahy's abductors has been found in a barn 23 miles south of Omaha, where it was abandoned.

Hughes Dillard, a well-known resident of Martinsville, Va., was probably fatally shot by a negro. The latter probably escaped lynching by flight.

Mrs. Sarah Frank, of Brooklyn, N.Y., took a dose of Paris green in mistake for headache powder, and died an hour afterward.

The Agricultural Department announces a successful experiment near Hartford, Conn., in the growth of Sunnata tobacco.

Noble Lindsey, president of the First National Bank of Alexandria, died suddenly after a few hours' illness.

Senator Hanna attended a dinner given to 1500 poor people at Cleveland by the Salvation Army and made a short speech.

Farmers around Newport News are endeavoring to have the study of agriculture introduced into public schools.

Advices were received in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, telling how the Hodges, Simcox family and Dr. Taylor died at Pao Ting Fu. All perished in the burning buildings except two children, who escaped the flames only to fall into the hands of Boxers, who decapitated them.

The Scranton street car system is still tied up by the strike of motormen and conductors. No violence has yet been offered and eight cars were kept going, but they were not patronized.

Major Charles E. Snodgrass, who was quartermaster of the Army of Northern Virginia when Lee surrendered, died at his home in Richmond. He was 70 years old.

Because Louis Lombardo persisted in singing love songs in serenading his sweetheart, in Brooklyn, he was shot in the head by the girl's father.

Mr. R. B. Cooke has been elected traffic manager of the New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Railroad Company, with headquarters in Norfolk.

Governor Pingree has been summoned before a Michigan court to show cause why he should not be punished or alleged contempt of court.

## AUDITOR KILLED BY CLERK

A Startling Tragedy Enacted at the National Capital.

FRANK MORRIS SHOT AND KILLED

After Killing the Auditor, MacDonald Slashed at His Own Throat With a Penknife and Shot Himself—He Believed He Had a Grievance Against His Victim Because His Salary Was Reduced.

Washington (Special).—Frank H. Morris, of Ohio, auditor of the War Department, was shot and instantly killed by Samuel MacDonald, also of Ohio, recently a disbursing clerk of the Treasury, in the former's office at the Winder building, on Seventeenth street. MacDonald afterward shot himself and also slashed his throat with a penknife.

Auditor Morris was closeted alone with MacDonald when the shooting occurred, and in trying to make his escape he also assaulted the watchman, Thomas Cusick, with the butt of his revolver. He was arrested while leaving the building. Before being taken into custody, however, he shot himself in the stomach and also made an ugly gash in his throat with a small penknife.

An eye-witness to the latter part of the encounter between the two men stated that upon hearing the sound of the shots, he ran into the auditor's office, which he had just left. Upon entering the room he saw the two men struggling in each other's arms, MacDonald holding his revolver close up to Morris's breast. MacDonald, after firing again, attempted to get out of the room, but encountered a number of clerks and employees, whom the sound of the firing had brought to the doors, and then turned and fired again. This is believed to have been the fatal shot. Employees who knew MacDonald said he had a grievance against Morris, who he claimed was responsible for his having his pay reduced. Others who knew him said that they could not attribute his deed to anything but a diseased brain from over-indulgence of liquor.

MacDonald is a brother of William H. MacDonald, the well-known baritone singer of the Bostonians, who is said to have educated him for the opera stage. He is unmarried, 58 years of age, and is tall and fine-looking. He is also from Ohio, and has been in the Government service since soon after the Civil War. In 1869 he was removed from his position as chief of division in the office of the commissioner of customs. In 1890 he was reappointed clerk in the office of the auditor for the War Department. In 1897, he was made disbursing officer in that office in addition to his other duties, receiving in all \$2,000 a year.

In February, 1900, his accounts were found short \$1,000, and upon being required to make an explanation he claimed that on one occasion he had forgotten to close his safe on leaving his office, and that it had been robbed of \$1,000. He produced evidence which tended to exonerate him from the charge of taking the money, and, as he immediately made good the amount, nothing further was done except to reduce his salary to \$1,400 and transfer him to the office of the auditor for the Postoffice Department, where he was employed at the time of the tragedy.

## BANK ROBBERY AT HAMPSTEAD.

Front of Office Blown Out and Thoroughly Shattered.

Westminster, Md. (Special).—A bolt bank robbery was perpetrated at Hampstead, at two o'clock in the morning. The Hampstead Bank is a young institution, which began operations about the 1st of last October. A building for its accommodation has been in process of erection, but is not yet quite ready for occupancy. In the meantime the bank office has been located and its business conducted in a room in Charles V. Tipton's furniture store, a frame building near the railroad depot. A safe, loaned by the York, Pa., Lock and Safe Company, which is constructing the vault for the new building, has been used for the safekeeping of the books, papers and a small sum of money, the principal portion of the bank's funds being removed to more secure quarters at night.

A few minutes before two o'clock persons living in the immediate vicinity heard a slight explosion, followed quickly by another of terrific force which was heard generally over the town. The portion of the office in front of the safe was blown out and thoroughly shattered, pieces of broken window frames and weatherboarding having been hurled to a distance of fifty feet or more.

The doors of the safe were blown open and its inside shattered. The books and papers it contained were in a badly mutilated condition, the books being rendered entirely unserviceable. The little money left in the safe, amounting to \$60 or \$70, was taken by the robbers before their hasty departure.

## TREATY ADOPTED BY SENATE.

New Convention Supersedes the Clayton-Bulwer Pact.

Washington (Special).—After spending the greater part of the past fortnight in considering the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty for the modification of the Clayton-Bulwer convention of 1850, the Senate Thursday consumed one hour and ten minutes in amending it, and ratified it as amended. During this time there were six roll-calls and several viva voce votes. The first five of the roll-calls were on amendments offered by individual senators, and the last one on the resolution to ratify the treaty as amended. All the amendments, except those offered by Senator Foraker and reported by the Committee on Foreign Relations, were voted down by majorities averaging about nineteen. The ratification resolution was adopted by a vote of 55 to 18.

The Senate was in executive session for about an hour before the time for voting arrived, listening to speeches by Senators Thurston, Gallinger, Wolcott and Bard, explanatory of their attitude.

The Foreign Relations Committee amendments were read first. The first of these amendments adds the words "which is hereby superseded" after the words "Clayton-Bulwer convention" in the preamble to Article 2, making it read as follows: "The high contracting parties, desiring to preserve and maintain the 'general principle' of neutralizing established in Article 8 of the Clayton-Bulwer convention, which is hereby superseded, adopt as the basis of such neutralization the following rules, substantially as embodied in the convention between Great Britain and certain other powers, signed at Constantinople October 29, 1888, for the free navigation of the Suez Maritime Canal."

The second amendment reported by the committee strikes out Article 3 of the treaty, which is as follows: "The high contracting parties will, immediately upon the exchange of the ratifications of this convention, bring it to the notice of the other powers and invite them to adhere to it."

Senator Lodge himself suggested a verbal amendment to the first of these, to make the amendment read "which convention is hereby superseded." He explained that suggestion had been made that without the addition of that word the amendment might be construed as applying only to Article VIII (3) of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, whereas, he said, it was intended to apply to the entire treaty.

The amendment was accepted, and the two committee amendments then were both accepted without division.

All the amendments suggested having been acted upon and those of the committee adopted, Senator Allen asked for the reading of the treaty as amended. This request was complied with and the vote was taken upon the treaty itself, resulting as above.

## Got the Right Man.

Tullahoma, Tenn. (Special).—Five men dynamited the vault of the Coffee County Bank at Manchester, Ky. They secured \$5000 in currency, stole a handcar and escaped in the direction of Tullahoma. Shortly after their departure the lone night patrol of Manchester found the bank's doors open. He immediately telephoned the authorities. A policeman and a deputy sheriff, heavily armed, secreted themselves along the railway a mile out. In a short time the handcar was ambushed. Four of the thieves succeeded in getting away in the darkness, but the fifth man proved to be the one who carried the treasure, and all the loot was recovered.

## Note to China Signed.

Pekin (By Cable).—The last obstacle having been removed, the joint note of the powers to the Chinese Imperial Government was signed by all the foreign ministers, including the envoy from the Netherlands, who arrived only recently. The note will be delivered to Li Hung Chang and Prince Ching, the Chinese plenipotentiary, as soon as the former shall have sufficiently recovered from his indisposition. The Chinese close to Li Hung Chang still prefer to believe, despite the signing of the note, which they did not believe would take place, that the principal negotiations must be carried on in Europe or America.

## Hung Herself in the Barn.

Carlisle (Special).—Mrs. James E. Stephens, of near Acker Postoffice, committed suicide by hanging herself in the barn. She had been in poor health. Deceased was aged 65, and leaves a husband, 4 sons and 3 daughters.

## FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Professor Karl Becker, the famous German painter, died of influenza. Severe gales and a number of wrecks are reported along the British coast.

General Knox was forced to abandon the pursuit of General De Wet and give his attention to the situation in Cape Colony.

Major Cuignet, who figured in the Dreyfus trial, has been arrested and imprisoned in France.

## BOERS OUTWIT ENGLISH.

Renewed Activity in London Over Situation in South Africa.

OFFICIALS HOPE FOR THE BEST.

Lord Kitchener's Inability to Check the Invasion or the Rebellion of the Dutch Colonists—A Mistake that Enabled the Boers to Occupy All the Commanding Positions in a Recent Engagement.

Cape Town (By Cable).—A squadron of Yeomanry, which had been following the Boers from Britstown, is reported to have been entrapped. There were several casualties, it is said, and the remainder of the force was captured.

It is reported that the British are now pressing De Wet in the Ladybrand District. The Boers have blown up a culvert south of De Aar.

The Ladybrand district borders on the northwestern part of Cape Colony and commands the boundary line of the Cape for some distance. The Caledon River divides the two districts, and if De Wet were allowed a free run he could easily cross the Caledon and threaten Cape territory.

General Kitchener has left Naauwpoort and gone northward. The rapid concentration of troops in the disturbed districts through the personal energy of General Kitchener has allayed the local uneasiness.

London (By Cable).—The Government still does not issue anything indicating a belief in the gravity of the situation in South Africa, and a majority of the correspondents at Cape Town do not treat the invasion of Cape Colony by the Boers as a serious matter. They say there is too great readiness to take an alarmist view of the situation. Practically no colonists have joined the invaders. The government has taken care to keep their stocks of ammunition low, and it is believed that only a few effective arms are in the possession of anti-British colonists.

The correspondents add that the damage done to the railways and telegraphs of the Colony was slight and has been repaired.

The Government is represented as taking the most elaborate precautions to prevent the situation from developing seriously, and the incursion has expedited the recruiting for the various irregular corps to a marvelous extent, while many villages and towns are forming volunteer guards and constructing intrenchments.

On the other hand, the Cape Town correspondent of the Morning Post, in a dispatch dated December 24, confirms the alarming reports. He says that the position of the colony is hanging in the balance, and that everything depends on the quantity of ammunition which the disloyal Dutch have at their disposal. It is estimated, he declares, that 1500 Dutch inhabitants of the Philippstown district have joined the invaders.

## NATIONAL BANK FAILURE.

Receiver for American of Baltimore Appointed by Comptroller of Currency.

Baltimore, Md. (Special).—The first national bank failure in the history of Baltimore was announced when a temporary receiver was appointed for the American National Bank, which is located at the corner of Gay and High streets. It has been known for some months that the condition of the institution was not a strong one, but the directors and the financiers interested in the bank hoped that the difficulties could be tidied over and the institution placed on a sound basis. The support of the Clearinghouse was given to it as long as possible, not only from the desire to protect depositors and stockholders from loss, but also from a sense of pride in upholding the reputation of Baltimore as a city in which a national bank had never gone under. Finally, however, the strain became too great, and it was realized that it was of no use to put off the inevitable, and further credits were refused by the Clearinghouse. As a result, Comptroller of the Currency Dawes was reluctantly compelled to close the bank. It is hoped that the depositors can be protected from loss, although it is feared that the stockholders will not be so fortunate.

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## Killed an Actress and Himself.

Alfred Metzger, a stained glass manufacturer, of Newark, N. J., murdered an actress, Elsie Dinsmore, known also as his wife, and killed himself in Hopewell, Penn. His lawful wife lives in Newark, but he deserted her and three children several months ago.

## Pickie Love Drove Him to Army.

Because his sweetheart jilted him Frederick Le Clair, a graduate of Victoria College, Montreal, and who was soon to have been ordained as a Methodist minister, enlisted in the Regular Army at the recruiting office at Syracuse, N. Y. The couple were to have been married on Christmas Day.